

BUREAU OF INFORMATION
NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE
OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

Vol. 4, No. 8

August, 1943

Index

Numbers listed after each subject refer to the articles which bear these numbers in this issue of the bulletin. A complete index for the entire year will be issued in December.

Accidents - 260	Nutrition - 262, 263, 276, 280
Child labor - 261, 270	Poliomyelitis - 265, 267, 269,
Crippling conditions - 264, 271, 277, 280, 283	278, 281
Education - 270, 283	Prostheses - 271
Employment - 268, 272, 274, 279, 282	School health programs - 285
Films - 266	Societies for crippled chil-
Foreign - 272	dren - 266, 273, 275, 282, 283
	Vocational rehabilitation - 268,
	272, 274, 279, 282, 284, 286

* * * * *

Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the bimonthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on Page 7.

Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

260. Accident Facts, 1943 edition. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. 96 pp. 50¢ copy. [Special prices on quantities.]

"Accidental deaths in the United States totalled 93,000 in 1942, an 8 percent drop from the 1941 total of 101,513. The death rate per 100,000 population was 69.3, the lowest annual rate since 1921; and except for that year, the lowest on record. ... Non-fatal injuries from 1942 accidents numbered approximately 9,200,000, a decrease of only 2 per cent from 1941."

Approximately 9,100,000 non-fatal injuries are reported for 1942. Of these, approximately 320,000 resulted in permanent disabilities--either partial or total, "ranging from the permanent stiffening of a joint or a finger amputation, to permanent complete crippling." The number of these permanent disabilities attributable to each of the major types of accidents is as follows: motor vehicle--80,000; public--50,000; home--120,000; and occupational--70,000.

A total of 19,718 student accidents which required a doctor's attention or caused absence of one-half day or more were reported by school systems for the nine-month school period, April 1942--March, 1943. [Excluding June, July and August, 1942.] Of these, 21.3% occurred in school buildings, 15.4% on school grounds, 7.5% going to and from school, 24.7% at home, and 31.1% in other circumstances.

261. Back to School--Suggestions for a Fall Campaign to Reduce Child Labor and Encourage Attendance at School During the New School Year. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, and Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. August, 1943. 11 pp. Free.

262. Bain, Katherine, M.D. United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture - What It Means to the World's Children. The Child, August, 1943. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 24-25.

263. Better Nutrition for the Children of the Americas. The Child, August, 1943. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 31-32.

"Measures for improving the nutrition of the children of the American Republics, as suggested by the committee on nutrition of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, occupied the major attention of the recent meeting of the Institute's Council at Montevideo, Uruguay."

264. Carter, Susan, R.N. A Dog, a Bone, and the Stader Splint. R.N. - a Journal for Nurses, July, 1943. Vol. 6, No. 10, pg. 25-26, 74-75.

A description and history of the Stader splint, devised by a veterinarian and adapted by surgeons for human patients. "It consists of a short metal bar with each end anchored by two stainless steel pins so that it bridges the fracture. Broken ends are drawn together and adjusted quickly, accurately, and painlessly. The splint weighs only a few ounces, but it is strong enough to substitute for the bone. Therefore, it is both a setting device and also takes the place of the bone during healing. ...

"Because the patient uses the limb so soon after fracture, muscles do not become flaccid and blood can circulate normally to speed repair. When the splint is removed, and the time is seldom longer than nine weeks, the period of rehabilitation is over - a thing of the past. Loss of work is cut to a very minimum, pain is much less, and expensive hospital and nursing care is reduced to a matter of days. Mental conditions resulting from long healing methods are decreased because the patient is not forced to lie in a hospital for months and assume the attitude of an invalid."

265. Dauer, C. C. Poliomyelitis in the United States in 1942, and a Summary of its Prevalence from 1933 to 1942, Inclusive. Public Health Reports, June 18, 1943. Vol. 58, No. 25, pg. 937-949.

"As compared with recent years, the incidence of poliomyelitis in the United States during the year 1942 was relatively low, 4,167 cases being reported. In the past 10 years, 1933 to 1942 inclusive, fewer cases were reported only in 1938. ... The disease did not occur in widespread epidemic form in any part of the country in 1942 but rather in small localized outbreaks."

"The concensus of opinion regarding the portal of entry of virus in human poliomyelitis would appear to be somewhat as follows at the present time. Infection seldom occurs by way of the olfactory tract but mainly through mucous membrane of the pharyngeal or the lower gastrointestinal tract, or both. The relative frequency of these sites as portals of entry is still a matter of dispute and should be considered a subject for further investigation. ...

"Little advance has been made in our knowledge of the manner in which infection is transmitted from person to person. ... Maxcy recently summed up the evidence for and against the hypothesis that poliomyelitis may be water-borne, and his conclusion was that 'there is at present insufficient evidence to justify the belief that water is a medium which is of practical importance in spread.'"

"The impression that the paralytic case or the occasionally recognized abortive case does not represent the extent of active infection in a family or other aggregations of persons living in close contact with each other has been strengthened by several studies in recent years."

"Neither experimental nor epidemiological investigations have produced any convincing evidence that poliomyelitis is transmitted by an insect vector or that reservoirs of infection are to be found in any lower animals."

"Laboratory studies on poliomyelitis have revealed the existence of several strains of poliomyelitis virus which show some immunological differences. Serum from some adults living in different parts of the world may neutralize a number of strains of the virus which would seem to indicate a fairly wide distribution of the various strains. Aycock suggests that more than one strain may circulate freely in a given outbreak."

266. Directory of Films on Crippled Children and Related Subjects. Institutional Bulletin, No. 36. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. August, 1943. 6 pp. Mimeographed. Free.

267. Hiller, Frederick, M.D. Infantile Paralysis: A Correlation of Anatomical Facts and Clinical Observations. The Physiotherapy Review, July-August, 1943. Vol. 23 No. 4, pg. 147-154.

268. Hudson, Holland. Placing the Discharged Patient. Public Health Nursing, August, 1943. Vol. 35, No. 8, pg. 435-438.

The Director of Rehabilitation Services of the National Tuberculosis Association suggests ways for public health and industrial nurses to cooperate with rehabilitation agents, placement and personnel workers, and industrial doctors in the vocational rehabilitation of discharged tuberculosis patients.

269. Kabat, Herman, M.D., Ph.D. and Knapp, Miland E., M.D. The Use of Prostigmine in the Treatment of Poliomyelitis. The Journal of the American Medical Association, August 7, 1943. Vol. 122, No. 15, pg. 989-995.

"Prostigmine has been given a preliminary trial as an adjunct in the treatment of poliomyelitis. The approach to therapy has been based on the Kenny concept of the disease. In a series of 20 patients, most of whom were in the subacute stage of the disease, the results have been encouraging. The drug significantly increased the range of passive motion, decreased or eliminated deformities in some instances by relaxation of hypertonus and in some cases improved active motion. In a number of instances muscle spasm has shown more rapid improvement when prostigmine was added to the Kenny routine. In a majority of cases the drug appeared to accelerate recovery."

270. Lundberg, Emma O. Security for Children in Post-War Years - Objectives of State and Community Action. The Child, July, 1943. Vol. 8, No. 1, pg. 8-12.

Security of the home, protection of child health, educational opportunity, child labor, social services for children, and state action through legislation are discussed.

"Physical handicaps should not deprive children of academic training and the chance to develop latent talents and abilities. Special school facilities are essential for adequate training of children who are blind or have defective vision, who are deaf or hard of hearing, crippled or unable to attend the regular classes because of chronic illness. ... All too few States and communities have assumed full responsibility for the education of those who are unable to share in the school programs of more fortunate children. The obligation for making special training available to all children who need it rests with the States as well as the local communities."

271. McEvoy, J. P. 'You Can Walk Without Legs.' Hygeia, August, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 8, pg. 564-565, 614-615.

The story of E. A. Kerschbaumer, who wears two artificial legs and is inspiring and teaching "amputee" veterans to use artificial limbs. Other "amputees" whose "success stories" are more briefly sketched in this article are Lt. Richard Frederick Wood [son of Lord Halifax], William J. Ferris, Jr., Joe Spivak, Sarah Bernhardt, Alexander P. de Seversky, Herbert Marshall, Monty Stratton, and Billy Gibson.

"It is only natural for a boy who has lost a limb to feel that this is a rare disaster, but there were 4,403 'amputees' from the last war, and even in normal times as many as 10,000 lose arms or legs annually in this country by automobile and railroad accidents and infectious diseases. All told, there are approximately 350,000 legless or armless people in the United States."

272. A Memorandum on the "Report of Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons" (The "Tomlinson Report") The Central Council for the Care of Cripples, 34, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. 1943. 12 pp. Price 3d.

This memorandum issued by England's national volunteer society for the welfare of cripples explains and supports with supplementary data some of the conclusions of the Tomlinson report. It disapproves the Committee's conclusion that "... some measure of statutory obligation [of employing the disabled] will be required," and the Committee's following proposals for such statutory obligation.:

"A. The introduction of a Quota of disabled persons, and the imposition upon employers who do not satisfy the quota of a restriction on the engagement of workers. ...
B. The scheduling of certain occupations for the benefit of disabled persons....
C. The creation of a Register of Persons Handicapped by Disablement."

The Council bases its disapproval of the above proposals on the following arguments:

"...both the Register and the Schedule of reserved occupations would have most unfortunate effects, particularly in focussing attention on the disability, to the exclusion of the rest of the individual. ... If he is to be "registered" at all, then it is misleading to take account only of the anatomical defect. ... If any register is to be made, it has been suggested that it might be helpful to compile a register of employers who have taken the trouble to study the industrial efficiency of various kinds of handicapped workers, and are prepared to engage them at suitable occupations. ..."

"The Schedule of occupations to be reserved for the disabled may be criticised (as is recognised in the Report, para. 80.) on the ground that such occupations would come to 'be regarded as the proper employment objective' of such persons --'without regard to individual capacity and intelligence'; it would be very likely to discourage them from making any adequate effort at adaptation or improvement."

The Council makes additional recommendations of its own, as follows:

"Unless a man can work a full normal day, or week, he cannot as a rule be economically fitted into organised industry, which has little use for workers on a part-time basis. He may, however, be well able to work for short hours, or for broken periods, and if conditions are adapted to enable him to do this he may succeed in contributing substantially towards his maintenance: this can be secured in the various kinds of 'Sheltered workshop'... Such institutions, if they are to provide for all those who need them, would probably have to be subsidised out of public funds. It has been pointed out that many of the large buildings now occupied for various purposes connected with the war might well be retained afterwards and adapted for the accommodation of those whose disabilities preclude their absorption into industry. ..."

"Another direction in which the State itself might give a valuable lead towards the solution of the problem of employment of the physically handicapped would be by relaxation of the present stringent rules about the health standard required on entry to the Civil Service. ..."

"It is suggested that the solution of the problem of the rehabilitation and resettlement of disabled persons should be sought along the following lines:

1. Establishment of a comprehensive health service as called for in Assumption B of the Beveridge Plan. ...
2. An educational campaign among medical and auxiliary medical personnel such as nurses, masseurs, electrotherapists, practitioners of medical gymnastics, etc.; and among employers and even legislators. All these need instruction in the broad principles of the adaptation of medicine to industry, so that they will understand what faculties are required for different kinds of work.
3. A better service of information, so that disabled people may be the more readily and expertly advised as to the facilities available for treatment, training, and placement in employment.
4. An early abolition of the present Workmen's Compensation system, and its replacement by a comprehensive health service as suggested above, together with such arrangements for social security as may be considered appropriate. In particular, the practice of paying 'lump sums' to injured workmen should be prohibited, except in a few quite exceptional cases,..."

273. Miller, Kenneth R. Making the Cogs Mesh. Public Welfare in Indiana, August, 1943. Vol. 53, No. 8, pg. 10-11.

The Executive Secretary of the Indiana Society for Crippled Children explains the purposes and activities of the Society and its County chapters. He describes four special projects operated by county societies--a summer camp, an out-patient occupational therapy service, a sheltered workshop, and a home teaching program. Among the direct services of the state society are the payment of maintenance expenses for rehabilitation clients, provision of treatment services for "borderline" cases not served by government agencies, and assistance in placement. The state society is now preparing a "Directory of Services for the Physically Handicapped in Indiana."

274. Morkovin, Dr. B. V. Rehabilitation and the Placement of the Disabled. Proceedings of California Conference of Social Work--The Program of the Pacific Zone of the American Society for the Hard of Hearing. May, 1943. 29 pp. 50¢ a copy, plus postage; mailed by Mrs. M. R. Miller, 1209 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Contains addresses and panel discussions from two meetings held during the California Conference of Social Work, May 9 and 10, 1943. The first meeting and half of the second meeting are devoted mostly to the problems of the deaf and hard of hearing. At the second meeting, representatives of state and local agencies participated in a panel discussion on rehabilitation and employment of the war disabled.

275. Organizing to Help Those Crippled - A Guide for a County Society for Crippled Children. Ohio Society for Crippled Children, Inc., 40 West Gay Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. 19 pp.

This manual sets forth the need for county societies for crippled children, and contains sections on their organization, program and suggested projects, suggested by-laws, and committee organization. A list of activities ["Program Highlights"] of the state society is included.

276. Parran, Thomas, M.D. The Conquest of Hunger. The Parents' Magazine, August, 1943. Vol. 18, No. 8, pg. 17.

277. Parran, Thomas, M.D. Opening Remarks to the Forty-first Annual Conference of the United States Public Health Service with the State and Territorial Health Officers. Public Health Reports, July 16, 1943. Vol. 53, No. 29, pg. 1077-1082.

In this report on the state of the Nation's health, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service warns that "as the war brings increasing strains on the home front, the opportunities for spread of disease will be enhanced..." He points to the abnormally high incidence of meningococcus meningitis during the past year as one of the special problems to be met; and to the danger of "the usual wartime epidemics of venereal diseases" which "so far the country has escaped."

In discussing the shortage of public health personnel, he describes the U. S. Public Health Service's legislative Bill for the establishment of a Student War Nursing Reserve.

278. Robertson, Stewart. Sister Kenny--How an Australian "Bush" Nurse's Resourcefulness and Perseverance has Brought New Hope to Infantile Paralysis Victims. The Family Circle, July 30, 1943. Vol. 23, No. 5, pg. 4-6, 18-19.

279. Spencer, Esther Cohen. The Tuberculous in the War. Survey Midmonthly, August, 1943. Vol. 79, No. 8, pg. 215-216.

The Director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver writes of their program for training and placing discharged tuberculous patients. They converted their vocational training program to a "defense training" program sponsored jointly with the federal and state rehabilitation services and the Colorado Tuberculosis Association. They also worked out "an industrial stagger system which would allow two patients who were discharged with four-hour work day capacities, to take part time shifts and make their contribution by together filling one full time job."

280. Spies, Tom D., M.D. Nutritional Rehabilitation of One Hundred Selected Workers for Industry. Journal of the American Medical Association, July 31, 1943. Vol. 122, No. 14, pg. 911-916.

Dr. Spies reports on the University of Cincinnati Studies in Nutrition at the Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama.

"One hundred persons, debilitated solely by nutritional deficiencies to the point where they could not work, were selected and treated. In every instance the immediate response was gratifying. Persistent therapy enabled these persons to obtain work and to continue to work and earn sufficient funds to provide an adequate diet. Being grateful and anxious to cooperate, they have followed our dietary instructions with the result that there has been a slow but steady improvement in their health and, in many instances, in the health of their families."

281. Stuck, Walter G., M.D., and Loiselle, Major Albert O. The 1942 San Antonio Poliomyelitis Epidemic. The Journal of the American Medical Association, July 24, 1943. Vol. 122, No. 13, pg. 853-855.

"The 1942 poliomyelitis epidemic in San Antonio has been studied by our personal observation of all the patients who were known to have the disease. The 87 patients were with few exceptions treated by the Kenny method and a follow-up examination revealed more rapid recoveries than usual among those who were not severely paralyzed at the onset. Observations indicate that there will be less residual deformity among these patients than is usually observed. The 1942 epidemic in San Antonio occurred principally in October, November and December, whereas the normal peak months of epidemics elsewhere are June, July and August. The age incidence of the patients in this epidemic was lower than is usual in northern epidemics but was in keeping with experience during other outbreaks in the South."

282. A Study of Types of Work Performed by Crippled Persons in Sheltered Employment Projects. Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. August, 1943. 5 pp. Mimeographed. Free.

283. Turner, T. Arthur. The Farthest Corner. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. August, 1943. 19 pp. Free. [Copy sent under separate cover to all persons on mailing list of Bulletin on Current Literature.]

This "outline of the cerebral palsy problem in the U. S. in text and pictures" presents a description and explanation of this major crippling condition; statistics on its prevalence throughout the country and in cities of varying sizes; statistics on mental ability of this type of child; proof that cerebral palsied children improve with proper treatment and training; an outline and explanation of the "rescue team" composed of professional health, education, and welfare

workers and the child's parents; and a suggested practical plan of organization of a state program for the cerebral palsied.

This pamphlet was prepared under the supervision of Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D., Counselor on Cerebral Palsy for the National Society for Crippled Children.

284. Vocational Rehabilitation for Veterans. The Social Service Review, June, 1943. Vol. 17, No. 2, pg. 219-221.

285. Warburton, Amber Arthur and Kiessling, Alice Heyl, M.D. Organizing a Health Program in a Rural School - A Parent-Teacher-Association Experiment. The Child, August, 1943. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 26-30.

286. Walter, Mark M. Expansion of Rehabilitation Service. Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Review, July, 1943. Pg. 52-55.

"In the past year civilian and war industries in the Pittsburgh district have taken on 234 physically handicapped through the State rehabilitation service."

"Last year fifty-three men and women, all of them handicapped in one way or another, were placed in jobs locally [in Erie]. In fact these men and women were able to work 150,000 man hours and earn for themselves pay totaling \$125,612."

"In 1942 the Lycoming Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Corporation became interested in an intensified program of adapting handicapped industrial workers to its personnel needs. Through the organization of the Williamsport Technical Institute, the State Rehabilitation Service and the Aviation Corporation, a cooperative plan was developed for the special preparation of handicapped men and women for war production in the plant."

Periodicals

The Child, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Monthly. 50¢ yr.; 5¢ copy.

The Family Circle, 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark 2, N. J. Weekly.

Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10. Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Parents' Magazine, 4600 Diversey Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Review, Room 507 Feller Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Quarterly

The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.

Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.

Public Health Reports, Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Weekly. \$2.50 yr.; 5¢ copy.

Public Welfare in Indiana, 141 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana. Monthly.

R. N. - A Journal for Nurses, Nightingale Press, Rutherford, N. J. Monthly.

The Social Service Review, University Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago. Quarterly.

\$4 yr.; \$1.25 copy.

Survey Midmonthly, 112 East 19th St., New York. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 30¢ copy.